

# Your Friends Chew IRON HALL'S MONEY

# Why don't you?

### STRIKE COMPROMISED

Cairo Division Employes of the Big Four Return to Work.

The Wisconsin Central Still a Member of the Western Passenger Association -East-Bound Shipments.

The Big Four strike on the Cairo division is off. A conference was held between the Big Four officials and a committee of strikers from Mount Carmel and Cairo which lasted several hours, and the matter was compromised. The yardmaster was restored to his place, but accepted the reduction of \$10 a month. The engineers were restored, and will be given a raise, but not to the amount of their former salary.

Will Benefit Indianapolis Lines. The business men of Kansas City are moving to secure faster train service be-

tween Kansas City and New York. The Kansas City Star says:

The time between Kansas City and New York by the fastest line is now forty-four hours, and all New York passengers go by way of Chicago. The Kansas City-St. Louis lines which lie in the direct route to New York get only a trifling number of through New York passengers. The Missouri Pacific, particularly, is seeking a way to remedy this, and as it can only be done by putting on a fast Kansas City-New York frain, by way of St. Louis, General Manager Doddridge has that plan under consideration. He claims that a souri Pacific at 6 o'clock in the evening and reach St. Louis at 2 o'clock in the morning and run from that city to New York on the Bee-line or Vandalia, reaching New York at 8 o'clock the second morning, making the run from Kansas City to New York in thirty-eight hours. The reduction of six hours in time would nearly all be made between Kansas City and St. Louis. The Wabash, in order to do the same, would have to "run around" St. Louis, going from Kansas City to Hannibal direct, from Hannibal to Decatur, from Decatur to Fort Wayne or Toledo, the train being delivered at Fort Wayne to the Pennsylvania, or at Toledo to the Lake Shore. The Wabas it is said, will not run around St. Louis with any of its fast trains, and if so it cannot enter the fast New York service. In opposition to the fast New York train, according to the Missouri Pacific scheme, it is argued, is that 2 o'clock in the morning is a bad time to go through St. Louis, but nevertheless the New York Central deesn't apply the same argument to Buffalo. The Missouri Pacific runs a train into Kansas City at midnight and runs one out at 4 in the morning.

Still in the Association. At the time of the dissolution of the relations between the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central some doubt was expressed by the new management of the latter road as to wheteher it was any longer a member of the Western Passenger Association. After a conference between General Manager Whitcomb and Chairman Caldwell, the matter was left with the latter to decide whether the road, according to the association rules, had dropped its membership by passing into the hands of receivers. Chairman Caldwell has decided that the new management is the heir of the old in the association contract, as well as in all other legal contracts, and that it is, therefore, still a member of the association. This decision was satisfactory to General Manager Whitcomb, and the Wisconsin Central is still a full-fledged member of the association.

East-Bound Shipments from Chicago. East-bound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 57,855 tons, against 63,333 for the preceding week. The roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 6,-403; Wabash, 4,051; Lake Shore, 10,011; Fort Wayne, 8,015; Panhandle, 6,970; Baltimore & Ohio, 3,336; Grand Trunk, 2,588; Nickelplate, 4,853; Big Four, 4,053. Shipments were made up of the following articles: Flour, 2,019 tons; grain and millstuffs, 23,623; provisions, lard, etc., 9,759; dressed beef, 11,889; flaxseed, 2,347; butter, 1,087; hides, 2,230; lumber, 3,745; miscellaneous, 1,-147. Lake shipments amounted to 72,483 tons, against 111,517 for the preceding week.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Big Four has asked for bids on twenty-four cabooses. Belt road engines last week handled 878

carloads of live stock. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis has declared a 2 per cent. dividend on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 15. The Panhandle company has re-established its ticket office in West Madison street, Chicago, and appointed J. D Shine

In the week ending Nov. 4 there were transferred over the Belt road 15,340 cars, an increase over the week ending Oct. 28 of 884 cars. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four,

will on Wednesday make an inspection of the Peorla & Eastern, which is operated by The Santa Fe company has under consideration putting on a train between Kansas City and Chicago, which will cover the 518

miles in twelve hours. The shops of the Pennsylvania Company at Fort Wayne are running out three Class "X" engines every sixty days. One left the shops on Saturday last.

J. E. Turner, the newly appointed representative of the Northern Pacific for this territory, arrived with his family yesterdayt and will at once settle down as an Indiamapolitan. The Wabash earned, gross, in October

\$1,402,160, an increase over October, 1892, of The Chicago & Eastern Illinois earned \$483,500, an increase over October, 1892, of \$67,792. Daniel Janowitz, late district passenger agent of the Northern Pacific for this ter-

ritory, has gone to Baitimore for a few weeks. He has two good positions open to President Mackey, of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, has contracted

with the Mount Vernon car works, at Mount Vernon, Ill., for 250 coal cars, 60,000 pounds capacity. Wilford Little has been appointed supervisor of signals of the eastern division of

the Pennsylvania lines, to succeed H. E Fahnestock, who resigned to go with the Philadelphia & Reading. The troubles of the Big Four on its Cairo division have been adjusted, and business is again moving as usual. General Superintendent Van Winkle returned from the

scene of trouble last evening. The Missouri Pacific has put on a line of sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco via Texarkana, over the Iron Mountain to El Paso, then over the Texas

Pacific and the Southern Pacific. It is predicted in railroad and legal circles that the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, by the first of January, will be operated as one line, with G. J. Grammar as traffic manager.

The Big Four will continue to run nightly, between Louisville and Chicago, in connection with the Ohio & Mississippi, Pullman sleepers, and by the day trains a chair car will take the place of a common coach.

The official statement shows that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Panhandle, both Pennsylvania lines, carried into Chicago the six months that the world's fair was open 728,110 passengers. Harry Crawford, sr., is in the city. He is

now one of the general counsel of the Richmond & Danville lines, but comes West to see what can be done with his side issue, the Chicago & Southeastern, which is still

Judge Robert H. Cochran, of Toledo, O., took judgement yesterday aginst the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling Railroad Company for notes with interest amounting to \$45,800 in favor of the International Trust | as a gravy with the cabbage the same as | between the order and its members. Company of Boston,

The Chicago & Alten, President Blackstone claims, is operated more economically as regards officers than any other road in the country, mileage considered. The official roster consists of a general manager, an assistant general manager and a general superintendent; the next official is a trainmaster to each division. The company operates 852 miles of main line.

the Pennsylvania lines at Richmond, Ind., I period.

vice E. W. Cartwright, who held the position for a long series of years. A very handsome sum of money has fallen to Mr. Cartwright, and he proposes, after a little rest, to go into busines.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern made a running record yesterday with President Bacon's special train. The run of 165 miles from St. Louis to Washington, Ind., was made in 165 minutes. The train reached Cincinnati in less than seven hours from the time of leaving St. Louis.

The Litchfield (Ill.) car works are to be removed to Memphis, Tenn., a change which has been under contemplation for some time. Fifty acres in a suburb of Memphis have been secured on which to erect the plant, which it is proposed shall have a capacity of fifteen cars a day.

The Michigan Central has accepted the act of the Michigan Legislature, which places the main line under the operation of the general railroad law in the matter of taxation. Upon the basis of last year's earnings, the company will pay \$50,000 more into the State treasury than last year. A meeting of the Chicago and Ohio river lines will be held at Chicago to-morrow. The matter of reorganization of the Chicago

and Ohio River Association will be discussed. Another proposition is the restoration of the Louisville and Cincinnati rate of \$8 to Chicago, and that of \$5 between Chicago and Indianapolis. The Ohio Southern reports net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1893, of \$400,438,

an increase of \$96,865 as compared with the previous fiscal year. The fixed charges were \$226,800, the same as the year previous, leaving a surplus of \$173,638, which is equal to 4.52 per cent. dividend on the stock, as against 2 per cent. the previous year. dianapolis division of the Pennsylvania lines for the Voluntary Relief Association, says that while the Pennsylvania line is boasting that 85 per cent. of its employes are members of the Voluntary Relief Association, train can leave Kansas City on the Mis- the Western lines will make even a better exhibit, as outside of section men, 90 per cent. of the employes on the lines west of Pittsburg are members of the organization. An impression prevails that freights are now moved more expeditiously than a few years ago, but such is not the case. The line agents now boast of landing freight at Indianapolis the fourth morning out from

New York city. Ten years ago it was not

considered good time unless freight was

landed in Indianapolis on the third morning.

This is accounted for by the much larger

business handled and the increase of passenger trains, which delay freight trains. C. E. Schaff, general utility man of President Ingalls, of the Big Four, was in the city yesterday. He states that the rumor of George Bender being made superintendent of telegraph and signals of the Big Four lines is not correct, so far as he understands it. Mr. Bender is given assistant division superintendents, for the reason that the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Kankakee terminals are under the supervision of Mr. Bender as superintendent of the Chicago division. Mr. Gibson going to Springfield gives Mr. Bender charge of the Cincinnati

terminals. An official of the Pennsylvania lines says that with the improvement in business the company, among the first moves it will make, will build a line from Indianapolis to some point on the Logansport division. Its service over the Lake Erie & Western is unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that it pays 65 per cent. of the expenses between Indianapolis and Kokomo. It is alleged that the Lake Erie makes the movement of its trains secondary to those of the Lake Erie & Western, and it is often quite annoying to the Pennsylvania Company, which does more business over this portion

of the L. E. & W. than does the latter. James Barker, formerly general passenger agent of the Monon, now holding that position on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, objects to freight men interfering with the passenger department, taking the position that the passenger men never interfere with the business of the freight men. Shortly after he went to the M., K. & T. a pompous commercial agent on the southern end of the line undertook to dictate something as to how the passenger trains should be run. Mr. Barker, in a very curt note, gave the commercial agent to understand that he left the Monon because the freight men tried to run the passenger business, and he therefore would not countenance it again on any road of which he was general passenger agent. The commercial agent took umbrage at the letter, and with it went to the general manager, and was told that Mr. Barker did right, and his resignation would be accepted at any time ne handed it in.

# PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Original-John H. Heckman, Worthington; Simon Smith, Indianapolis; Baker Letterman, Paragon; Aaron Baker, Portland; Alexander Farris, Metcalf; Levant Brown, Lafayette; William Airhart, Dern. Supplemental-Tillman H. Weatherman, Shelburn, Increase-Daniel Culp, Nappanea; Ebenezer C. Olds, Roanoke. Reissue-Thomas W Gough, New Castle; Francis M. Frederick (deceased), Union. Original widows, etc.-Ellen Loy, Rochester; Susan Vannote, Bristol; Sarah D. Rusher, Dale; Eliza Spargur, Indianapolis; Mary Ewell, Rockport. Supplemental-Bertha L. Edwards, Brookfield.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS. Original-William Camm, Murrayville; Frank Y. Hoffstott, Chicago; Thomas Tracy, Urbana; Frederick R. Pilcher, Plainfield; Francis Arcadi, Birkner. Renewal-William C. Lopeman, Henry. Reissue-John M. Borts, Mendon. Original widows, etc.-Richard Moore (father), Rockford; Maud L. Brainerd, LaGrange, Mexican war survivors-Increase-George W. Mil-

### ler, Mattoon. Some Recipes.

Good Fritters-Delicious, creamy fritters. that may, if one chooses, be served with currant jelly for the sweet course, are made from a cornstarch pudding. Heat two cupfuls of milk, and stir into it three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch mixed with enough cold milk to make it smooth. When the cornstarch is cooked, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, mixed with half a cupful of sugar. Stir this into the cooked mixture and cook one minute, stirring without stopping. Set in a cool place; flavor with vanilla, and cool in a shallow pan. When solid, cut with a small biscuit cutter, dip in egg and fine breadcrumbs and drep into boiling fat. Drain and set in the oven three minutes before sending to the table. Chocolate Pudding-To twelve tablespoonfuls of finely grated breadcrumbs add six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, a teacupful of sugar and quart of sweet milk. Place these ingredients in a double boiler and raise to the boiling point, stirring occasionally until the chocolate and sugar are well mixed with the milk and crumbs. Then remove, and when partially cool add two eggs well beaten with the yolks of two more. Place in a quick oven; when done beat the whites of the other two eggs stiff. add a tablespoonful of sugar and a few drops of lemon extract, spread it over the pudding, return to the oven for a few minutes and slightly brown. This is a delicious pudding and quickly made.

Scrambled Pork - Take slices of cold. boiled pork; cut in inch-wide strips. When thoroughly warmed, break two or three eggs over it and stir slightly until well covered with the egg. Cold ham, boiled or fried, is excellent made with the egg gravy mentioned above; also good with the scram-Baked Cabbage-Take a small, firm head, and with a sharp knife cut out the heart.

without otherwise cutting the cabbage.

salt, pepper and butter, and moisten with

Crumble a sufficient amount of bread, add |

boiling water and fill the cavity with this. Place in a baking dish with a pint of welltod boiling water and a good-sized lump of butter. Cover and bake for an hour or two. Just before serving remove cover and brown a little. With the aid of a saucer carefully remove, without breaking, to a hot dish, and to the water in the baking | and accidents; 1,324 final benefit claims, dish add a little flour smoothed in cold | 160 death claims; making a total of 7.424 water and pour around the cabbage; or the | claims, amounting to \$1,396,248.91. All final bread may be moistened with rich soup | benefit and all sick claims were paid upon stock, and this used instead of water in the | membership certificates, which, with the baking pan, it should be thickened and used the water was used. If the flavor of pork is liked, it is nice to almost cover the cab-

# these will brown nicely.

The Praise of Sozodont, Like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves, as well as beautifies, the teeth, C. W. Elmer has been appointed agent of Hence It is the standard tooth wash of the

Contest Over the Receivership Before Judge Winters.

Statement of Facts Agreed Upon-Bearing of Future Liability Upon Solvency.

Yesterday Judge Winters called up the Iron Hall case in Superior Court room No. 1, and attorneys Hawkins, Harris, Howe, Baker, Chambers, Finch and others were present. The question under fully paid, except those for which wardiscussion was whether, instead of a temporary receiver, a permanent receiver should be appointed who would bring the under the ninety-day provision of the conaffairs of the order to a close. It was to be determined whether it was practicable or not to distribute the funds belonging to the order among its membership, or whether there were reasons for allowing the membership, through its present officers, or those to be elected in the future, to continue the organization, as it was when the receiver was appointed, and leave the funds belonging to the order in the hands of its officers as they had been before.

MR. HAWKINS'S ARGUMENT. Mr. Hawkins cited proceedings in the pleadings that have taken place. His argument began with the complaint filed July, 1892, and covered the case up to May, 1893. It was his position that the certificates of membership were obligations to pay and were therefore liabilities and that they matured, notwithstanding the fact that the power to assess the membership had long since been stopped. From the beginning of the organization up to the time of the proceedings before Judge Taylor, the order had paid them in full. The Iron Hall, he said, had always advertised the obligation less sick and disability benefits. He argued that the right to assess the membership should not be held as an asset, and held that if the certificates were obligations to pay the order was hopelessly insolvent. He went on to cite circumstances warranting Judge Taylor in appointing a receiver. This fact, ntertained any doubt as to whether the order was in a condition to go forward or not. The evidence would show, he said, that of all of the \$1,600,000 reserve fund, supposed to be in the hands of local branches. over two-thirds of it was in other States where there are receivers, and that there was no assurance that the defendants could get it back. Evidence would show, he said, that while there was about \$1,300,000 of reserve fund in the hands of local branches, claims had depreciated 33 1-3 per cent. The evidence would show that there was \$170,000 of reserve funds in the hands of officers of branches who had given no official bonds for its safekeeping. There were \$600,000 in the hands of officers who gave Fidelity bond of the Philadelphia bank that suspended. There was also \$50,000 of reserve fund deposited in this bank from Pennsylvania branches and he did not know how much from other States. These reserve funds, he said would not be worth one hundred cents on the dollar. The live membership certificates had paid into the order \$7,394,399, and had received in return, from sick and disability benefits \$1,614,260, leaving a balance of \$5,780,139. In all the treasuries of the order there was not over \$2,500,000. This showed a deficit of about \$3,000,000. He also showed that since the beginning of the order in 1881, the lapsed membership had amounted to 33,122; that these members had paid into the order \$914,482 and had drawn out in sick, disability and death benefits \$1,042,129.63, so that the loss on lapses had amounted to \$127,646.83. The supposition that any money was made out of lapses was by this state-

ment made rather doubtful. MR. HOWE'S ARGUMENT. Attorney Daniel Waite Howe, for the defense, made a long, vigorous argument for the continuance of the organization. He believed, he said, that they could present to the courts evidence of the organization's solvency at the time the proceedings were begun. At that time the order had paid every cent due from it. If every cent in the Philadelphia bank had been in the bottom of the Atlantic ocean the order had money to pay all benefits that would have accrued at the end of the year. There was no grounds to justify the appointment of a temporary receiver. During the year of the receivership the members of the order had no places in which to meet. They had ceased to collect assessments, but their certificates had been maturing. "The theory seems to be," said he, "that you have not quite killed the order, but must now knock it in the head to end its misery. The order's only present indebtedness is upon its membership certificates, and there is enough money now in the hands of the receiver, independent of the amounts held by other receivers in other States, to pay every dollar matured at the time he was appointed. We are not insolvent now by reason of liabilities matured since this action was begun. We deny that these certificates have gone on maturing, because assessments and benefits go together, and when one stops the other stops, and we are not defaulters. The only obligation on the order by its certificate contracts is to make its assessments and pay them over to the beneficiaries. The order is not bound to pay any given amount. If the maturing of certificates can be considered as liabilities then the power to make assessments is an asset. The circulars sent out by the officers of the order cannot be construed to mean that the order is bound to pay the sum named in its certificates. "In regard to these rival organizations

that, representing the entire membership as I do, it is hoped that the court will determine which is the simon pure and turn the funds over to it. Because there are rival organizations there is no reason why the court should wind up the business. It must follow that every dollar paid by distribution in other States diminishes obligations here. We ask that your Honor call meeting of the officers this order and order an election, whereby proper officers may take charge of its business, if the present ones are not the right ones to do so. As a choice among evils, It were far better the court order a distribution of the funds than to have them lying in the Merchants' National Bank or other banks earning interest for the bankers, but we insist that we have a right to ask that

represented by counsel here, I may say

the order be continued." Judge Winters-Couldn't the court give the stockholders their divisions of the funds without killing the order? Mr. Howe-No; we want the receivership continued temporarily until we can can find out which is the lawful organization, and if neither is lawful we want you to order an election, and turn the property back to that organization. A distribution of the money means endless litigation and the ultimate dissipation of our funds. Mr. Hawkins then read the agreed statement of facts, substantially as follows:

FACTS AS AGREED UPON. At the time of the commencement of this action there were 1,076 subordinate branches and 63,283 members of defendant-order located and residing in the various States and Territories of the United States and in the Dominion of Canada. Up to the commencement of this action the order had collected by assessments \$3,688,482.61, of which, at that time, there was in the benefit fund \$963,750.13, and in the reserve held by subordinate branches and supreme cashier (\$345,254.64) the sum of \$1,714,913.17; and the order had paid out for final, sick and disability benefits the sum of \$7,009,-\$19.31. In the year 1891 there was collected by assessments the sum of \$1,907,354.50, of which \$1,525,810.80 was applicable to benefit fund to be distributed in payment of final, sick and disability benefits, and \$381,470,90 was retained by the branches or paid to the supreme cashler for the reserve fund. And during said year of 1891 the following benefits were paid. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty claims for sickness and ccidents, 909 final benefit claims, 259 death elaims, making a total of 8,718 claims, amounting to \$1,089,715,79. From Jan. 1, 1892, to commencement of this action the order collected by assessment \$1,626,172.25, of which sum \$1,300,937.80 was applicable to the benefit fund, to be distributed in payment of final, sick and disability benefits, and \$325,234.45 was paid to the supreme cashier. or retained by branches for a reserve fund. And during the same period the following benefits were paid. Five thousand nine hundred and forty claims for sickness n agreement

The total number of assessments made by the defendant upon its members prior bage with very thin slices of salt pork. to the commencement of this action was When the cover is removed from the pan | 178. Assessment No. 175 was payable July 1, 1892, and upon said assessment there was realized the sum of \$129,756.25, of which sum 20 per cent., or \$25,951.25, was retained by the subordinate branches or paid to the supreme cashier, as part of the reserve fund, and \$103,806 was received by the supreme cashler for the Supreme Sitting, to

was payable July 15. 1892, and upon said assessment there was realized the sum of \$129,610.25, of which sum 20 per cent., or \$25,922.65, was reserved by subordinate branches or paid to the supreme cashier as part of the reserve fund, and \$103,688.20 was received by the supreme cashier for the Supreme Sitting to be applied in payment of final, sick and disability benefits. Assessment No. 177 was payable Aug. 1, 1892, and upon such assessment there was collected by the supreme cashier the sum of \$90.685.30, and by the receiver the sum of \$2,297.60, leaving uncollected the sum of \$11,705.30, of which \$1,000 is estimated on new members. Assessment No. 178 was payable Aug. 15, 1892, and upon such assessment there was collected by the supreme cashier the sum of \$142.80, and the cashier herein collected the sum of \$47,320, leaving uncollected the sum of (as estimated) \$57. 225.60. Up to the commencement of this action all just final, sick and disability claims which had accrued since the commencement of this order in 1881 had been rants had been issued but not presented for payment, amounting to \$102,420, and except also \$239,785 accrued but not paid

At the commencement of this action the assets of the defendant order were as follows: Amount in benefit fund, \$963,750.15; amount in general fund, \$29,979.91, \$20,000 being a fictitious credit reserve fund; in hands of Cashier Davis and branches, \$1,714,913.14; real estate, \$38,000; making a total of \$2,746,643.18. At the commencement of this action the number of branches were 1,072; number of members, 63,281; amount of reserve fund, \$1,360,160.57. At the time of the commencement of this action all the debts of the order, then due and payable, had been paid, except \$102,420 in outstanding warrants aforesaid, but there were liabilities amounting to \$239,785, which had accrued, but which, under the rules of the order, were not payable for ninety days thereafter.

At the time of the commencement of this action there were outstanding membership certificates maturing as follows:

1,215 maturing in 189 4.748 maturing in 1893. 8,784 maturing in 1894.

12,041 maturing in 1895. 10,836 maturing in 1896. In the year 1855 there were 4,200 member-ship certificates issued, calling for the payment in 1892 of the sum of \$3,160,600. On Jan. 1, 1893, this liability had been reduced by lapses, reduction of certificates and payment of sick and disability benefits, of face value to the sum of \$1,850,415. In the year 1886 there were 8,126 membership certificates issued, calling for the payment in 1893 of the sum of \$7.043,800. On Jan. 1, 1892, this liability had been reduced to the sum of \$3,893,170. In the year 1887 there were 14,603 membership certificates, calling for the payment of \$11,782,621. On Jan. 1, 1892, this lia-Dr. Talbert, medical examiner of the In- he held, should be considered if the court | bility had been reduced to \$6,382,275. In the year 1888 there were 19,582 membership cer tificates, calling for the sum of \$18,057,240.

On Jan. 1, 1892, this liability was reduced to \$9,035,532. In the year 1889 there were 14,672 membership certificates, calling for the sum of \$12,104,400. On Jan. 1, 1892, this liability was reduced to \$8,353,400. Prior to the commencement of this action the various officers of the defendant order committed the various alleged wrongful acts charged in the amended and supplemental complaint herein, but such wrongful acts were committed without the knowl edge or approval of the other members of the order. On the 30th day of September, 1892, after the appointment of a receiver herein, one William Flatcher, a member of the order, filed in this court a petition to be allowed access to the books and ac counts of the order. This petition was de nied and the court made an order requiring the receiver to allow no one to have access to the records in his possession. After the appointment of the receiver the terms for which the officers were elected, of the various officers and members of the Supreme Sitting of the defendant order, expired The agreement then sets forth the facts in connection with the election by the members in Philadelphia and Indiana of two sets of officers, and states that a majority of the members of the order did not participate in the election of supreme delegates at either of the conventions. Continuing, the agreement says: There are now in the possession and con-

trol of the receiver (not including the assets in the subordinate branches and in the possession of the receivers appointed by the courts) assets as follows: Cash ......\$715,165.24 vent it has sufficient to pay all costs and

The agreement then takes up the States in turn and details the condition of the order in each, after which it states: "The various receivers appointed in the several States (other than Indiana) were appointed after Aug. 23, 1892, and the suits in which they were appointed were all begun after that date, except one, which was agun in Baltimore on Aug. 22, 1892, after sixteen attachments had been instituted on said day, and receivers were appointed on Aug. 23; and two of which were begun in Detroit on Aug. 22, 1892, which last two suits were for the appointment of receivers for branches; and one on Aug. 23 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The membership of the order at the time of the commencement of this suit and the appointment of Failey receiver had paid in, in cash, the sum of \$7,394,399, and there had been paid back to the members the sum of \$5,780,139. Since the organization of the defendant corporation until the commencement of this suit 33.122 membership certificates lapsed by reason of death or failure to pay assessments, and the amount of money paid in by hold ers of lapsed certificates was \$914,483; and the amount of money paid by the defendant to such certificate holders amounted to the sum of \$1,042,129.83, leaving a balance of 127,646.83.

"Plaintiff reserves the right to show in what years during the lifetime of membership certificates the lapses cccurred, as lemonstrated by the history of the deendant. The membership certificates, as ssued by the defendant corporation, were for \$1,000, \$800, \$600, \$400, \$200; and the outstanding certificates at the time this action was begun averaged in amount about 2800 each! At the commencement of this suit the officers of 257 of the local branches had executed official bonds with the socalled Mutual Bank of Philadelphia as only surety thereon; and such branches held of the reserve fund \$601,106.55; and the offi-cers of 136 branches had no official bond in force; which said branches held \$167,211.33 of the reserve fund. At the time of the commencement of this suit the defendant had no security by way of bond from Mark C. Davis, the supreme cashier, and he was not worth in his own right to exceed \$25,000. Since the organization of the order the following number of assessments have been made upon the members each year: 1881, 4; 1882, 12; 1883, 14; 1884, 14; 1885, 15; 1886, 15; 1887, 15; 1888, 20; 1889, 20; 1890, 18; 1801, 18; 1892, 10. Smith, A. C. Harris, Baker & Daniels, at

The agreement is signed by Hawkins & torneys for plaintiff; Daniel W. Howe, Finch & Finch, Chambers, Pickens & Moores, attorneys for defendant.

# WITH TRIMMINGS.

The Routine of Police Court Had a Little Diversion to Relieve It.

Yesterday was a big day in Police Court, and the grist ground made up in quantity what it may have lacked in point of sensation. Only fourteen cases of drunkenness were disposed of, while the list of mislemeanors reached a total of forty-three. Richard Irwin and Melissa Howard, however, added a little diversity to the regular routine. Judge Stubbs heard their case and

released them on the ground that they proceed to the county clerk's office, secure marriage license, return and be united in firm, if not the most holy, wedlock. The two hastened to Mr. Wilson, who leased them to each other for life for a nominal sum, and for the first time since his election Judge Stubbs performed the sacred function of making two doubtful characters into a sordid unit in open court. The Judge congratulated himself in the city clerk's office after his day's work was done on having acquitted himself bravely, notwithstanding the entire absence of romance or orange blossoms that usually give to these fetes that fragrance so often enjoyed in Police Court.

### SPRINKLING TAXES. Test Case Carried to the State Su-

preme Court. Attorney H. J. Everett yesterday filed in the Supreme Court an appeal from the decision of the Superior Court against Oliver Myers, who claimed \$34 due him from the Union Railway Company. Myers had a sprinkling contract with the company, and brought it to recover the amount. The court sustained the demurrer of the defendants alleging that notice should have been served upon them prior to Nov. 1, 1892, the day fixed by law for the annual payment of sprinkling dues. Should the Supreme Court reverse the decision of the lower court many thousand dollars will be involved in other claims to be filed.

United States District Court. The regular term of the United States Court will convene at 9 o'clock this morning, when the docket for the November session will be called. The circuit jury will be sworn to-morrow and causes will be set down for trial. The grand jury has been instructed to report on Nov. 15.

Patent Infringement Suit.

Proceedings are brought to prevent the defendant from further infringement on a windmill patent owned by the Stover company. The court is asked to enjoin the defendant from selling the same pending trial, and is also prayed to issue a perpetual injunction.

Will of Philip Stoops.

The will of Philip Stoops, of Warren township, was filed for probate yesterday. He bequeaths to his son Alexander thirty acres for life, at the end of which time it will be divided among his children. To his son John he gives \$600. His son Oliver is given forty acres for life. He gives his grandchildren, Charles and Everett Fred, forty acres, and his daughter Mandy Jane is given one hundred acres.

### THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court. Room 1-James M. Winters, Judge. Albert R. Baker et al. vs. Surceme Sitting I. O. of I. H.; receiver. On trial by

et al.; receiver. Receiver files final report. Appraiser and receiver discharged. Room 2-J. W. Harper, Judge. John W. Malady vs. Premier Steel Com-

John H. Conner vs. C. Frederick Hornshu

pany; appeal from M. H. Daniels, J. P. Called for trial. Dissmissed for failure to

prosecute.

Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Indiana National Bank vs. Iley H. Beck-ner et al.; foreclosure. On trial by court.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Peter Russell et al. vs. W. S. McCormick; on account. Circuit Court. John Moore vs. Samuel Pierson et al.; suit on a street lien for improvements on Beachwood avenue. Circuit Court. Michael O'Connor vs. John T. Craig; suit on note for \$100. Circuit Court. Franklin Shook vs. - Shook; suit for divorce. Superior Court. Thomas W. Jennings, trustee, vs. Katie Konz et al.; foreclosure of mortgage for \$700. Circuit Court.

### NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly has lately been giving considerable space to the literature which has music and musicians for its theme. In the November number appears the second part of a paper by William Apthorpe on "Two Modern Classicists in Music," the two being Franz and Dresel. Another paper, contributed by Owen Wister, advocates the cultivation of a greater catholicity of taste in music, arguing very forcibly that there is the same narrowness in affecting a single writer of literature and reading the works of no other as in confining one's self to a single composer. 'Is it not a pity," he asks, "that threequarters of those who enjoy poetry and prose, tragedy and comedy, a sonnet by Wordsworth and a story by Mark Twain, should not have an equivalently broad musical appreciation, and add just so much more enjoyment to their lives? If I believe that the 'Gotterdammerung' is the sublimest height tragic opera has attained, I can still be happy on another night with 'Fra Diavolo' or 'La Somnambula;' and Haydn delights me in spite of my admiration for Brahms. But so many go to the concert hall to gather figs of thistles." A short story by Mrs. Catherwood, entitled "The Beauport Loup-Garou," is, like most of her recent work, a study of Canadian-French life in the last century. She has entered into this life with keen sympathy and appreciation, and succeeds thereby in presenting its scenes to her readers in vivid form. Her literary style shows steady improvement and is becoming very finished A paper on "School Libraries" and one on "Spectacled Schoolboys" are of especial in-terest in an educational line. Other contributions are of the usual high character.

Augustine Birrell has a picturesque description of the House of Commons in the November Scribner. Of the rule of closure now in force he says: "The late Mr. Smith invented it. He was the mildest-mannered man who ever led the House of Commons; yet he introduced the gag. He was the first minister who ever used the now familiar words, 'I move that the question be now put.' He was not an orator, but much experience had made him perfect in this little speech." Ida M. Tarbell has a study of Madame Roland, in the preparation of which she has had the advantage of access to some hitherto unused material. F. Hopkinson Smith contributes an entertaining chapter of impressions of the world's fair from the picturesque side. To the series of papers known as "Histore Moments" Isaac H. Bromley adds an account of the nomination of Lincoln. Told by one who was present and was an ardent partisan, it imparts to the reader something of the thrilling interest and excitement that must have been felt by all who were a part of the convention. Harold Frederic's story, 'The Copperhead," reaches a conclusion in this number. It is a notable contribution to American fiction, touching, as it does, upon a feature of the civil war period never before treated by novelists. Another paper on the French illustrators is contributed by F. N. Doubleday. Octave Thanet and Martha McCulloch Williams have each short story

Harper's Magazine opens with a sketch of a journey from Tabreez to Ispahan, by Edwin Lord Weeks, the companion of Theodore Child, the well-known writer, who died before the expedition was ended. Mr. Child's malady was typhoid fever contracted in the malarial district of Persia. William Black's serial, "The Handsome Humes," reaches its conclusion in this number, and, as a whole, will probably be regarded by readers in general as a pleasing tale. "The Decadent Movement in Literature," is the somewhat depressing title of a paper by Arthur Symons, in which he discusses the peculiarities of the writers of representative literature of the day-a literature he regards as really a "new, beautiful and interesting disease." A pleasantly descriptive sketch by Julian Ralph, pictures the Acadian region along the Bayou Teche. R. W. McAdam writes of the local government and political conditions of Indian Toritory. Richard Harding Davis has a picturesque account of "London in the Season." Colonel Dodge describes the riders and horses of Turkey. A feeble short story by Brander Matthews, and one of an amusing sort by Owen Wister, are features of the number. A sketch of life in Picardy, by Walter Pater, and a reminiscent chapter by Daniel Roberts, concerning Stephen A. Douglas, are interesting.

The first topic discussed in the Forum is entitled "The Decline of the Senate," under which are two articles, one by Prof. H. Von Holst-"Shall the Senate Rule the Public?" The other attempts to show that the Senate is deteriorating. General Badeau recalls, in an interesting manner, the negotiations which resulted in the settlement of the Alabama claims, and by the facts makes the late Hamilton Fish one of the greatest of Secretaries of State, and that achievement one of the most important in our diplomatic history. There are two articles upon the general topic "Southern Sentiment and Mob Law," One of these, "The Last Hold of the Southern Bully," by Walter H. Page, is one of the ablest and most timely that has appeared in the Forum in a long time. A Southernborn man, he lays bare the character of the bully who is responsible for the mobs, and defends the colored people. The three closing contributions are on the general subject, "Is Christianity Losing Ground?" Rev. Dr. Briggs, recently convicted of heresy, opens the discussion with a paper, entitled "The Allenation of Church and People," in which he gets even with the dogmaticians, ecclesiastics and traditionists "who have made the church obnoxious to the masses." The other articles under the topic are by Prof. Felix Adler and Dr. Paul Carus, chairman of the Parliament of

The Century for November opens with a hitherto unpublished poem by Emerson. The lines were addressed to Lowell on his fortieth birthday, and have the peculiarities of form and expression for which his verse is distinguished. George Kennan departs from his accustomed field of literature and contributes a story which is of peculiar interest at this time, being a study of insanity, the subject a monomaniac who arouses no suspicion, except among his intimate associates, that he is mentally unsound. Elenora Kennicutt describes a visit to Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, made apparently for reportorial purposes or out of American curiosity. Josiah Flynt tells what tramp life is like in the United States. his experience while disguised as one of the gentry covering territory East and West. John Taylor Wood tells the story of the escape of the Confederate Secretary of War. in interesting paper is a chapter of recollections of Edwin Booth, with some letters written by him to William Bispham, author of the article. Several short stories, sketches and poems by well-known writers make up the number.

The "Possibilities of the Great Northwest" are set forth in most attractive style In the United States Court yesterday in the Review of Reviews by S. A. Thompthe Stover Manufacturing Company, of | son, secretary of the Duluth Chamber of be applied to the payment of final, sick Freeport, Ill., filed a bill of complaint | Commerce, The article is supplemented by and disability benefits. Assessment No. 176 | against Franklin Tallerday, of Elkhart, one on the inland waterways of the North-

# A PRETTY STORY.

AND TOLD, TOO, IN A MOST ENTER-TAINING MANNER.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY OF A LOVELY FAMILY.

THE STRONGEST LIGHTS AND SHAD-

OWS OF HOME LIFE.

Mrs. Pauline N. Blakewell, of 740 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., says: "Three years ago I found myself bordering on nervous prostration. I could neither eat nor sleep. I was under the care and treatment of

eminent physicians, but all to no avail. "Happening to have my attention called to the wonderful restorative effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I decided to give it a trial. By the time the first bottle was gone I felt better, and was satisfied that it was doing me good. When I had completed the third bottle I felt entirely cured. My appetite was now good and I could lie down and sleep soundly,



MRS. PAULINE BLAKEWELL.

something I had not been able to do in years. I can conscientiously recommend the use of this great strengthening medicine

to all similarly afflicted as myself. "A year ago my little daughter was taken suddenly and seriously ill with what physicians pronounced spinal meningitis. After their remedies had failed to cure her, I commenced giving her Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and in less than two weeks from the time of taking the first dose she was on her feet running around, and in a little while was as well as ever. I have never used any medicine with such marked success as I have found in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve



MRS. BLAKEWELL'S LITTLE CHILD.

Everybody says the same thing, and from the unanimity of opinion of the doctors and the people, the public may be assured that this great and widely-known remedy is just what sick and suffering citizens require to restore them to health. All the doctors say that it does cure, and all sufferers from nervousness, weakness, poor blood, debility, stomach, kidney or liver troubles should give it an immediate trial. It is purely vegetable and harmless. Take it yourself and give it to your children. It

It is indorsed by physicians because it is the discovery and prescription of the famous Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The Doctor can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

west, written by Dr. E. R. Johnson, lecturer on transportation in the Pennsylvania University, and author of a monograph on inland waterways. The Gothenburg system of controlling the liquor traffic and the possibility of applying the methods to American conditions are discussed at some length, the article being the sum-mary of a report by Dr. Gould, a statistician of the Department of Labor at Washington. A timely contribution is a charac-ter sketch of King Lobengula, of the Matabele tribe, together with an account of the causes of the present war. The whole makes a very interesting chapter.

The Dawn is the monthly publication issued by the pupils of the Indianapolis High School, classes of each year taking editorial charge in succession. This season Miss Ethel Cleland's name appears as editor-inchief on the October number, the associate editors being her classmates. It is a Riley number, being devoted entirely to studies of the work of the Hoosier poet from various points of view, to quotations from his verses and to personal tributes from admirers. The most of the matter is original with the pupils, but there are several outside contributors, W. P. Fishback and Miss Catherine Merrill among the number. Mr. Riley has a poem written on receiving a special number of the Dawn some months ago. The magazine is handsomely gotten up and well edited, and is creditable to all

concerned. The November Magazine of Art has some especially attractive features. One is an iljustrated description of the sculpture of the year, another a study of Jules Breton and his work, and another a paper on Michelangelo. The frontispiece is a fine etching from a painting by Edwin Long, entitled "The Spinster." Cassell Publishing Company, New York.

Doughnuts in Rhyme.

One cup of sugar, one cup of milk: Two eggs beaten fine as silk, Of baking powder, teaspoons two, Salt and nutmeg (lemon'll do); Lightly stir the flour in; Roll on ple-board not too thin; Cut in diamonds, twists or rings, Drop with care the doughy things Into fat that briskly swells Evenly the spongy cells. Fry them brown-just short of burning, Roll in sugar; serve when cool, Price-a quarter for this rule.

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches for coughs, colds and all other throat troubles, "Fre-eminently the best."-Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

